Creating Public Value Through the Arts

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What do we mean by public value? An Example

- Rural community of Choteau, Montana
- ◆ Population 1,741 Isolated rural area
- Performing Arts League is the only established arts organization in the County
- Provides artistic programs for community through live theatre and concerts
- Struggles to maintain its rapidly aging core audience and season ticket subscribers
- Provides 5 concerts each season

Ideas they tried....

- Looked at lists of people not attending
- Made phone calls to citizens urging them to purchase tickets
- Prices were reasonable: \$25 for five shows
- People not interested in committing to four or five shows

Ideas they tried ...

- Price was reasonable cost was not the reason
- Board members sought information from many sources as to the cause
- Enlisted help of local business coaches
- Read books such as Malcolm Gladwell's The Tipping Point

What did they do?

- Challenge was to develop a younger audience
- Decided to focus on young audience development
- Focused effort on one school
- Asked the question, "How to we get students excited to come to a concert?"

Their Experimental Approach

- Looked at the artist in residence idea
- Had local artists do workshops for kids in different school settings
- Dancers worked with cheerleaders in a hip-hop workshop
- Offered a swing workshop for all students in the gym on Friday night
- Students attended concert on Saturday night

Results

- Concentrated efforts into 3-days of activity with high school students
- Culminated in evening performance at performing arts center with large number of students in attendance
- One high school girl commented, "It was the best weekend I've had since I've been in high school."

Results

- Performing Arts League began by utilizing local artists
- Invested in the local community
- Later built on and leveraged initial experimental success by bringing in nationally prominent performers
- Added drumming workshop titled, "Community Building through Hand Drumming"

Results in Community Building

- Worked with students at four-room elementary school
- Built 12 West African drums
- Each classroom was sponsored by a different family-run ranch
- A large crowd of students, teachers, parents, grandparents, and siblings came to see their family brands burned into the school's new drums

Community Building

- School became community gathering place
- Community spirit developed and sense of pride about family-run ranches in the area
- Students learned to make drums
- Drums were left as musical legacy for the school
- Students learned about West Africa

Philosophical and Political Ideas About Public Value

- Art for Art's Sake Heart and soul
- Audience Development Supporting artists and arts organizations
- Community Development Building strong communities
- Social Development Giving individuals choices for how they spend their time
- Economic Benefits Developing a creative economy and arts-related employment

A little history on arts councils

- There are 56 tax-financed governmental organizations (one in every state and six regional groups)
- States began establishing arts organizations (Utah in 1899, Minnesota in 1903, followed by a few others)
- The creation of the National Endowment for the Arts in 1965 provided incentive for other states
- Federal funding motivated the development of state arts agencies in order to receive federal funds for the arts

Utah Arts Council beginnings

- Alice Merrill Horne, second woman legislator in Utah initiated efforts
- Mission: To advance the arts in all their "phases"
- A school teacher who encouraged students to purchase artwork
- If an artist can't feed his/her family, they can't paint
- State's Art Collection was initiated

Evolution of the Utah Arts Council

- A volunteer-run organization for many years
- Hired director and assistant in the 60's
- Staff expanded with NEA funding and match by Utah Legislature in the 60's
- Structured as a discipline-based model including visual arts, literary arts, folk arts, arts education, and public art

Utah Arts Council

- As federal challenge funds become available, organization responded with programs to tap federal funds
- Initiative to fund local arts councils by NEA was matched with Utah funds and local arts council staff hired
- Organization structures dependent on NEA funding streams

What We Currently Do

- Give grants to artists, non-profit organizations, teachers and schools
- Act as a resource for information and provide technical assistance
- Advocate for the arts and influence public policy
- Maintain and build the state's art collection
- Mentor and assist artists and leaders through professional development opportunities

The Political Authorizing Environment

- Who plays a key role in advancing the arts?
- Governing structures that authorize and legitimize the arts include:
 - The Governor and his staff
 - The Legislature
 - Local elected officials
 - The media
 - Interest groups such as arts organizations
 - Voters and taxpayers

Political Authorizing Environments

- Over the past few years, nationally, the environment has not been particularly favorable
- Some states have seen drastic funding cuts or threats of elimination
- This compels us to examine what our most important public purposes should be to build grassroots support

Important Public Purposes What are They?

- To support art and artists because they are particularly worthy?
- Because they are particularly needy?
- Because arts and artists will achieve some other important goals of the state such as quality education or increased economic development?

Questions for the Future

- What are our most important public purposes?
- How should we be organized to provide most public value for citizens of the state?
- How do we advance and elevate the importance of the arts?
- What role should we play and who should our partners be?
- How can we best affect public policy?
- What do we do to maximize our resources?

What is the Vision for the Future?

- Establish the arts as the foundation for building communities in the State?
- Expand the state's economy through creative industries and employment?
- Reach children and positively affect their lives through art?
- Give young people another, better choice for how to spend their time for social concerns?
- Inspire creatively-driven skills for generation of young people for our future?

What is the Vision?

- Provide more professional support for artists?
- Collaborate with arts organizations?
- Raise the visibility of the arts locally, nationally and internationally?
- Provide research and data and develop a compelling case for the importance of the arts?

What is the Vision?

- Make the connection between economic development and the arts?
- Prepare a creatively-driven workforce?
- Generate jobs based on creative economies rather than industrial economies?

How to Reach that Vision?

- Affect leaders and impact public policy?
- Elect inspired leadership who value arts?
- Build the capacity of local arts organizations throughout the state?
- Get parents, young people, and community leaders engaged in the vision?
- Become effective grassroots advocates?
- Work independently or collaboratively?

A Call to Action

- Decide what your vision for the arts is in your community
- Build support for that vision
- Develop relationships with your elected officials
- Become articulate and passionate about the case for why the arts are important
- Get young people engaged in the arts

Call to Action

- Establish more effective lines of communication
- Use technology to extend your reach
- Market and promote the arts in cultural tourism efforts
- Increase funding for the arts at all levels of government
- Engage many in the effort
- Build on one another's successes